

## **5.14 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

This section discusses the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from the proposed MPP. Included in the discussion are the environmental conditions at the MPP, descriptions of waste streams generated during construction and operation, descriptions of applicable waste disposal sites to be used by the facility, proposed waste mitigation methods to minimize impacts to the environment, and applicable LORS.

### **5.14.1 Affected Environment**

#### **5.14.1.1 Plant Site**

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the MPP has been prepared in accordance with ASTM Practice E 1527-00 and is included as Appendix O of this document. The objective of the Phase I ESA was to identify “Recognized Environmental Conditions” (RECs) that may exist on the MPP site. A site walk was conducted on September 1, 2000. The following areas were observed: (1) hazardous materials and waste storage areas; (2) drains and sumps; (3) power blocks, cooling towers and their surrounding areas; (4) transformers and the surrounding bedding material; and (5) aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). An environmental database review was conducted to identify sites within a 1-mile radius of the MPP for potential environmental concerns (URS, 2000). Sites with identified subsurface contamination within 1-mile of the MPP are discussed in the Phase I ESA. In addition, numerous reports from previous investigations characterizing subsurface conditions were reviewed.

As described in more detail below in Section 5.14.2, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes may be generated during the demolition, construction, and operational phases of this project.

#### **5.14.1.2 Offsite Structures**

No offsite pipelines will be constructed to support the MPP. The COB will maintain current water supply lines. There will be new connections to the existing City water system for potable water and fire water. Reclaimed water from the existing onsite system will be used as cooling water makeup.

Sanitary wastes from the proposed combined-cycle plant and existing generating plant will be discharged via an existing line to the municipal sanitary sewer that is operated by the COB.

Operation and maintenance of the natural gas pipeline from the existing fuel gas supply lines adjacent to the site metering and regulator equipment will be performed by SoCalGas.

Worker parking, and material and equipment staging areas will be required during the construction period. Staging areas will serve as base stations for employees, field office locations, laydown areas, and for storage of materials, equipment, and vehicles. Areas within the site boundary will be used as off-load and staging areas. Additional laydown space may be required offsite to temporarily store construction materials and plant equipment prior to installation. Some grading and placement of gravel may be required at one or more of the construction laydown and worker parking areas, but these activities are not expected to generate wastes that will require management.

#### **5.14.1.3 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal**

Existing non-hazardous solid waste disposal facilities in the general area of the MPP are listed in Table 5.14-1. Three available Class III landfills are listed in Table 5.14-1. The landfills are located in Corona (El Sobrante Landfill), Simi Valley (Simi Valley Landfill), and Orange County (Frank R. Bowerman Landfill), California. They accept non-hazardous wastes and inert solid wastes, including construction/demolition wastes. Liquid wastes are not accepted by these landfills. Industrial process solid waste is accepted on a case-by-case basis.

There are several soil treatment and soil recycling facilities in southern California that accept hydrocarbon-impacted soil classified by the generator as a non-hazardous waste per the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the CCR Title 22. Acceptable levels for treatment or recycling are established by the individual facilities. The three soil treatment and/or recycling facilities listed in Table 5.14-1 are located in Lynwood (American Remedial Technologies), Adelanto (TPS Technologies, Inc.), and Azusa (Thermal Remediation Systems).

#### **5.14.1.4 Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal**

Hazardous waste generated at the power plant will be taken offsite for recycling or disposal by a permitted hazardous waste transporter to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility or Class I landfill. There are three Class I landfills located in California, including Laidlaw's Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County, Laidlaw's landfill in Imperial County, and Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Landfill in King County. The permitted, operating, and remaining capacities of these landfills are described in Table 5.14-1. Hazardous waste generated during construction and operational phases at the MPP is not expected to significantly impact available landfill capacity.

**TABLE 5.14-1****WASTE RECYCLING/DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

<b>Solid Recycling/Waste Disposal Site</b>	<b>Title 23 Class</b>	<b>Permitted Capacity</b>	<b>Operating Capacity</b>	<b>Remaining Capacity</b>	<b>Estimated Closure Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action Taken?</b>
El Sobrante Landfill (Solids Disposal) 10910 Dawson Canyon Rd. Corona, California 92883	Class III	4,000 tons per day	4,000 tons per day	50 years	2050	No
Simi Valley Landfill (Solids Disposal) 2801 Madera Rd. Simi Valley, California 93065	Class III	4,000 tons per day	4,000 tons per day	20 to 50 years	2020 - 2050	No
Frank R. Bowerman Landfill 11002 Bee Canyon Access Road Irvine, California 92602	Class III	117 million cubic yards/year	8,500 tons per day	25 years	2024	Yes
Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill (Solids Disposal) 36251 Old Skyline Rd. Kettleman City, California 93239	Class I	10.7 million cubic yards/year	Current Operating Capacity not Available	8 million cubic yards	2037 – 2038	No
Laidlaw Buttonwillow Landfill (Solids Disposal) Kern County, California	Class I	13 million cubic yards/year	130,000 – 150,000 cubic yards/year	11 million cubic yards	2068 – 2078	No
Laidlaw Imperial County Landfill (Solids Disposal) Imperial County, California	Class I	4 million cubic yards/year	110,000 cubic yards/year	2.9 million cubic yards	2021	No
Thermal Remediation Solutions (Solids Recycling) 1211 West Gladstone Ave. Azusa, California 91702	Class III	200,000 tons per year	2,000 tons per day	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No

**TABLE 5.14-1**

**(CONTINUED)**

<b>Solid Recycling/Waste Disposal Site</b>	<b>Title 23 Class</b>	<b>Permitted Capacity</b>	<b>Operating Capacity</b>	<b>Remaining Capacity</b>	<b>Estimated Closure Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action Taken?</b>
TPS Technologies, Inc. (Soil Recycling) 12328 Hibiscus Ave. Adelanto, California 92301	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	350,000 tons per year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No outstanding previous violations
Bradley Landfill (Solids Disposal) 9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, California 91352	Class III	Not Applicable	8,200 tons per day	5 million cubic yards	2003	No
American Remedial Technologies (Solids Recycling) 2680 Seminole Ave. Lynwood, California 90262	Class III	200,000 tons per year	19,900 tons per month	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	One Notice of Violation pertaining to odor in Year 2000
<b>Liquid Recycling/Waste Disposal Site</b>						
DeMenno/Kerdoon (Liquids Recycling) 2000 N. Alameda St. Compton, California 90222	Not Applicable	84.1 million gallons per year of oily water and 123 million gallons per year of waste oil	Approximately 30,000,000 gallons per year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not from lead agency in past 2 years and no outstanding previous violations

**5.14.1.5 Hazardous And Non-Hazardous Wastewater (Non-Effluent Waste Streams)**

One Southern California wastewater treatment and recycling facility is listed in Table 5.14-1 that accepts RCRA hazardous, non-RCRA hazardous, and non-hazardous wastewater. The DeMenno/Kerdoon facility located in Compton, California receives an average of approximately 82,200 gallons per day of wastewater. The operating capacity is approximately 4.6 million gallons per month of waste oil and oily water. The permitted capacity is 123 million gallons per year of waste oil and 84.1 million gallons per year of oily water. Oil is recovered and recycled at DeMenno/Kerdoon.

**5.14.2 Environmental Consequences**

The analysis of potential impacts related to waste management at the MPP is based on significance criteria summarized as follows:

- Non-hazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available landfill, recycling, or treatment program capacities.
- Non-hazardous liquid wastes must not cause a publicly owned treatment system to violate any applicable waste discharge requirements.
- Hazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available Class I landfill capacity.
- The facility must comply with all applicable laws regarding the handling of hazardous wastes.

Additionally, according to the CEQA Appendix G Guidelines, a project has a significant impact when it:

- Breaches standards relating to solid waste or litter control
- Creates a potential public health hazard or involves materials which pose a hazard, or
- Results in a need for new systems or substantial alterations to waste disposal facilities.

The following sections describe the wastes that are expected to be generated during the site preparation, construction, and operation of the MPP, and how non-hazardous solid waste, wastewater, and hazardous solid and liquid wastes will be disposed.

### **5.14.2.1 Construction**

**5.14.2.1.1 Site Preparation.** Demolition of the existing Units 1 and 2 will generate non-hazardous and hazardous wastes.

**Non-Hazardous Waste.** Solid waste generated from demolition activities will include paper, wood, glass, concrete foundations, concrete stacks, asphalt, lumber, plastic, insulation, and empty non-hazardous containers. These wastes will be segregated, where practical, for recycling. Non-recyclable wastes will be placed in a covered dumpster and removed on a regular basis by a certified waste handling contractor for disposal at a Class III landfill. Waste metal will be separated, where practical, for salvaging/recycling. Non-recyclable metal wastes will be disposed of at a Class III landfill.

**Hazardous Waste.** Generation of hazardous waste associated with asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), lead-based paint, and subsurface soil is anticipated during demolition activities. The extent of ACM and regulated building materials (RBM) that contain lead-based paint has not been quantified. ACM and RBM will be removed at the beginning of demolition.

ACMs are known to be present within limited areas of the project site, primarily in the form of Transite® (cement asbestos composite) panels associated with the Unit 1 and Unit 2 cooling towers. These non-friable panels are located at the facility exterior and do not pose any immediate risk to personnel health. Historically, ACMs at the facility have been abated on an as-needed basis, usually to facilitate necessary maintenance or upgrade work to existing systems. URS personnel reviewed existing limited documentation regarding historic suspect material testing and analysis at the facility; however, no comprehensive survey data currently exists. Based on the site reconnaissance, limited additional ACMs may be present that would be impacted by proposed demolition activities. The identification and removal of these potential materials does not appear to be a major issue in the context of the proposed MPP.

Any of the painted metal components, features and fixtures associated with the affected areas of Units 1 and 2 should be assumed to contain lead. No sampling, testing or other data exists for the facility concerning the potential presence of lead-based paint (LBP). All loose, blistered or flaking paint is considered hazardous waste by regulation, and should be handled accordingly in conjunction with the demolition sequence. Assuming that all or most of the scrap metal will be subject to some form of recycle/reuse as opposed to actual disposal, the remaining painted surfaces in good condition are considered a demolition item and should be handled by the demolition contractor with regard for all applicable worker safety, training

and personal protective equipment (PPE) regulations or requirements, including notification to the “receiver” of said materials that LBP is present.

Hydrocarbon-impacted soil may be encountered beneath the project area. Impacted soil encountered during site preparation activities will be characterized and disposed of in accordance with all applicable LORS. Contaminated soil will be segregated, sampled, and tested in order to determine appropriate disposal and treatment options. If the soil is classified as hazardous (according to RCRA and CCR Title 22), the COB Fire Department and the Los Angeles County, Department of Hazardous Materials Division will be notified, and the soil will be hauled to a Class I, or other appropriate soil treatment and recycling facility, if acceptable. Non-RCRA hazardous soil and non-hazardous (petroleum-exempt) soil may be disposed of at a soil treatment and recycling facility if RCRA-listed compounds (e.g., PCBs, carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs] and some chlorinated VOCs) are not detected.

**Wastewater.** Wastewater generated during demolition activities will include sanitary wastes, equipment wash water, and stormwater runoff. Construction-related sanitary wastes, collected in portable self-contained chemical toilets, will be pumped periodically and transported by licensed contractors to a sanitary wastewater treatment facility. Stormwater runoff, which may be generated during construction activities, will be managed in accordance with state and local regulatory requirements and the stormwater National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements applicable to the existing COB facility. Equipment wash water, with the potential for contamination, will be contained at specifically designated wash areas and transported to a wastewater treatment facility via a licensed hauler or will be directed to the construction stormwater runoff collection system and handled in accordance with NPDES permit requirements.

**5.14.2.1.2 New Plant Construction.** Table 5.14-2 summarizes the anticipated waste streams generated during construction, along with appropriate management methods for treatment or disposal.

**Non-Hazardous Waste.** Solid waste generated from construction activities may include lumber, plastic, scrap metal and glass, excess concrete, and empty non-hazardous containers. These wastes will be segregated, where practical, for recycling. Non-recyclable wastes will be placed in covered dumpsters and removed on a regular basis by a certified waste handling contractor for disposal at a Class III landfill.

TABLE 5.14-2

**SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE STREAMS  
AND MANAGEMENT METHODS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Waste Stream</b>	<b>Waste Classification</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
Scrap wood, steel, glass, plastic, paper, calcium, silicate insulation, mineral wood insulation, asphalt, concrete	Non-hazardous	20-40 cubic yards/wk	Waste disposal facility
Empty hazardous material containers – drums	Hazardous, recyclable	One cubic yard/wk	Recondition or recycle
Used and waste lube oil during CTG and STG Lube Oil Flushes	Hazardous, recyclable	<55 gallons per flush period, approximately three week duration	Recycle
Oil absorbent mats from CTG and STG lube oil flushes and normal construction	Non-hazardous	1,000 sq. ft. per month, as needed	Waste disposal facility or laundry permitted to wash rags
Oily rags generated during normal construction activities, lube oil flushes	Non-hazardous	Three to four 55 gallon drums a month	Waste disposal facility or laundry permitted to wash rags
Spent batteries; lead acid	Hazardous	Two batteries/year	Recycle
Spent batteries; alkaline type, sizes AAA, AA, C and D	Hazardous, recyclable	60 batteries/month	Recycle
HRSG and preboiler piping cleaning waste	Hazardous	200,000 gal per cleaning	Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycle
Used oil from oil/water separator	Hazardous <sup>2</sup> , recyclable	<1,000 gal per year	Recycle
Sanitary waste-portable chemical toilets and construction office holding tanks	Sanitary	600 gpd	Pumped by licensed contractors and transported to sanitary water treatment plant
Soil	Non-hazardous, recyclable; hazardous classification TBD <sup>3</sup>	20,000 cubic yards	Soil recycling facility or Class I or III facility

<sup>1</sup> All numbers are estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Under California regulations.

<sup>3</sup> TBD = to be determined.



**Hazardous Waste.** Small quantities of hazardous wastes will possibly be generated over the course of construction. These wastes may include waste paint, spent construction solvents, waste cleaners, and spent welding materials. Hazardous wastes generated during facility construction and operation will be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable LORS. Hazardous wastes will be either recycled or disposed of in a licensed Class I disposal facility, as appropriate. Managed and disposed of properly, these wastes will not cause significant environmental or health and safety impacts. Most of the hazardous waste, such as HRSO cleaning wastes and used oil generated during construction, can be recycled. The small quantities of hazardous waste that cannot be recycled are not expected to significantly impact the capacity of the Class I landfills in California.

**Wastewater.** Wastewater generated during construction of the new plant will include sanitary wastes, equipment wash water, and stormwater runoff. Construction-related wastewater will be managed as described above regarding demolition activities.

#### **5.14.2.1.3 Offsite Structures.**

**Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste.** No offsite pipelines will be constructed to support the MPP. Existing water supply lines, sewer lines, and natural gas lines will be used, and therefore generation of wastes is not anticipated from offsite structures.

Non-hazardous and hazardous wastes are not expected to be encountered at paved parking and equipment staging locations. If site grading is necessary to utilize unpaved parking and equipment staging locations, non-hazardous soil and debris (trash, asphalt) may be generated.

#### **5.14.2.2 Operations and Maintenance**

**5.14.2.2.1 Plant Operations.** Operation of the facility will generate wastes resulting from processes, routine facility maintenance, and office activities. The operating waste streams and management methods are summarized in Table 5.14-3 and are described in more detail below. The primary non-hazardous waste stream is circulating water generated and discharged as part of normal plant operations. Non-hazardous and hazardous solid wastes will be generated on a smaller scale. Non-hazardous wastes during operation of the facility will be recycled to the greatest extent practical, and the remainder removed on a regular basis by a certified waste-handling contractor. Operation of the natural gas pipeline and water supply pipeline will not generate waste. The types of wastes expected to be generated and their estimated quantities are shown in Table 5.14-3.

TABLE 5.14-3

**OPERATING WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT METHODS<sup>1</sup>**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Amount	Treatment
Used hydraulic fluids, oils, grease, oily filters	Recyclable hazardous	< 5 gallons/day	Recycle
Spent batteries; lead acid	Recyclable, hazardous	2 batteries/year	Recycle
SCR catalyst	Recyclable, hazardous	50 cubic meters every 3 to 5 years	Recycle
Oxidation Catalyst	Recyclable, hazardous	50 cubic meters every 3 to 5 years	Recycle
Used oil from oil/water separator	Recyclable, hazardous <sup>2</sup>	50 gallons/year	Recycle
Oily rags	Non-hazardous	55 gallons/2months	Laundry permitted to wash oil rags
CTG used air filters	Non-hazardous	<1,000 filters	Recycle
CTG water wash	Non-hazardous	7,200 gallons/year	Waste disposal facility
HRSG periodic operational chemical cleaning	Hazardous	50,000 gallons per HRSG cleaning (Approximately 2 cleanings every 5 years)	Hazardous waste disposal facility (transport by licensed subcontractors)

<sup>1</sup> All numbers are estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Under California regulations.

**Non-Hazardous Solid Waste.** MPP will produce maintenance and plant wastes typical of power generation operations. The following types of non-hazardous solid waste may be generated: paper, wood, plastic, cardboard, broken and rusted metal and machine parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty non-hazardous containers, and other miscellaneous solid wastes including the typical refuse generated by workers.

Office paper, newsprint, aluminum cans, wood, insulation, yard debris, concrete, gravel, scrap metal, cardboard, glass, plastic containers, and other non-hazardous waste material will be recycled to the extent practical, and the remainder will be removed on a regular basis by a certified waste-handling contractor for disposal at a Class III landfill.

**Liquid Wastes.** Industrial wastewater will consist of cooling tower blowdown, sanitary drains, CTG evaporative cooler blowdown, steam cycle drains, and oil-water separator discharge. Industrial wastewater will be discharged to the Burbank Western Channel Discharge 001, permitted by NPDES Permit CA 0055531.

Stormwater drains on the site will be directed to an oil/water separator. The effluent from the oil/water separator will be discharged to the existing outfall in the Burbank Western Channel, Discharge 001. Discharge limits associated with stormwater are set by the RWQCB. These limits are implemented by the RWQCB through the Industrial Waste Permit. The COB has an existing permit from the RWQCB (CAS000001).

Sanitary drains at the facility will be directed to the COB sewer line in accordance with the City's discharge requirements. The existing sewer system is capable of handling all wastewater flows from the facility.

Relatively higher quality wastewater such as HRSG blowdown, plant drains without oil contamination, and CTG inlet air evaporative cooler blowdown will be recycled and reused as supplemental makeup to the cooling tower.

Characterization of the process wastewater streams is shown in Table 3.4-4. Process wastewater will be discharged through the existing outfall structures described above and in accordance with the NPDES permit.

Estimated volumes of the facility's liquid wastewater discharge are shown in Table 5.14-4. Process waste streams will be sampled in accordance with the existing monitoring and reporting program to ensure that the chemistry of the process waste is within the limits of the discharge permits.

**Hazardous Wastes.** Hazardous wastes generated will include spent catalyst from the SCR and Oxidation Catalyst systems, used oils from equipment maintenance, and oil-contaminated materials such as spent oil filters, rags, or other cleanup materials. Spent catalyst (approximately 50 cubic meters) is returned to the manufacturer on the order of every three to eight years for metals reclamation and/or disposal. Used oil generated will be recycled, and oil or heavy metal contaminated materials (e.g., filters) requiring disposal will be disposed of at a Class I waste disposal facility. Other occasional waste streams include alkaline or acid cleaning solutions used during pre-operational chemical cleaning of the boiler and preboiler systems of the HRSG, acid cleaning solutions from chemical cleaning of the HRSG after the unit is put into service, and turbine wash and HRSG gas side wash waters. Boiler cleaning may be conducted on a three to five year cycle. Waste generated during each cleaning operation will be temporarily stored onsite in portable tanks and disposed of offsite by the chemical cleaning contractor at an appropriate disposal facility. Table 5.14-3 summarizes the hazardous waste to be generated from operation of the plant.

**TABLE 5.5-4**

**ESTIMATED LIQUID PROCESS WASTE VOLUMES  
TO DISCHARGE 001 AND TO LOCAL SEWER**

<b>Waste Stream</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Typical Wash Volume<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Peak Flows</b>
Cooling Tower Blowdown	Cooling tower reclaim water makeup, evaporative cooler blowdown, score regeneration water, boiler blowdown.	4,375,000 gal/day	3,050 gpm
Uncontaminated Precipitation Runoff <sup>3</sup>	Weather	25,000 gal/day	150 gpm
Total to Discharge 001		4,480,000 gal/day	3,100 gpm
Oil/Water Separator Effluent	Plant and equipment drains contaminated precipitation runoff	11,000 gal/day	100 gpm <sup>2</sup>
Sanitary Drains	Domestic wastes	2,000 gal/day	50 gpm
Total to Local Sewer		13,000 gal/day	150 gpm

<sup>1</sup> All numbers are approximate and are based on 65° F annual average ambient temperature and full load operation.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding precipitation runoff.

<sup>3</sup> Only precipitation runoff from areas with potential oil contamination go to the oil/water separator.

Hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and disposed of at a hazardous waste facility. Hazardous wastes will be transported offsite using a hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifest reports, waste analyses, and exception reports will be kept onsite and accessible for inspection for three years. Land disposal restriction notices/certificates and destruction certifications will be kept onsite and accessible for inspection for five years.

#### **5.14.2.3 Abandonment/Closure**

Premature closure or unexpected cessation of plant operations will be managed as outlined in the facility's closure plan. The plan will outline steps to secure hazardous and non-hazardous materials and wastes. Such steps will be consistent with best management practices and the emergency response plan outlined in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) included in Appendix M. The plan will include monitoring of vessels and receptacles of hazardous material and wastes, safe cessation of processes using hazardous materials or hazardous wastes, and inspection of secondary containment structures.

Planned permanent closure impacts will be incorporated into the facility closure plan and evaluated at the end of the generating stations' economic operation. The facility closure plan will document non-hazardous and hazardous waste management practices, including the inventory, management, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, and permanent closure of permitted hazardous materials and waste storage units.

#### **5.14.2.4 Cumulative Impacts**

The Class I and Class III landfills, and the soil and water recycling facilities in the MPP site area have adequate recycling and disposal capacities for the MPP. Additional sanitary sewer discharge will be treated in an existing reclaim treatment plant. Therefore, cumulative impacts from the project site and other projects in the region are not expected to be significant.

### **5.14.3 Mitigation Measures**

#### **5.14.3.1 Demolition and New Construction.**

**WM-1:** Prior to the initiation of the project construction phase, demolition and construction employees will receive hazardous waste related training, focusing on the recognition of potentially hazardous building materials and subsurface soil contamination and contingency procedures to be followed to protect worker safety and the public.

**WM-2:** At least 60 days prior to rough grading a detailed waste management plan for all waste generated during construction will be prepared to assure proper storage, labeling, packaging, recordkeeping, manifesting, minimization, and disposal of all hazardous materials and waste. A separate management plan for operation will be prepared. The waste management plans will include:

- A description of each hazardous waste stream
- Handling, transport, treatment, and disposal procedures for each waste
- Preparedness, prevention, contingency, and emergency procedures
- Personnel training.

**WM-3:** All hazardous wastes will be stored onsite for less than 90 days (or other accumulation periods as allowed by 22 CCR, Section 66262.34 for hazardous waste generators) and will be managed in accordance with state and federal hazardous waste generator requirements. Hazardous wastes, as well as hazardous materials that are spilled or otherwise become unsuitable for use, will be stored in an appropriately segregated hazardous

waste storage area surrounded by a containment structure to control leaks and spills. The containment area will be sized to hold a volume equal to at least 110 percent of the largest container capacity. The outdoor containment structure will also have a volume equal to at least the capacity of the tank (or container) plus the volume of rainfall from a 50-year, two-hour storm event. The hazardous waste storage areas will be inspected and maintained at least weekly, as required.

**WM-4:** Hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and disposed of at a hazardous waste facility. Hazardous wastes will be transported offsite using a hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifests, reports, waste analysis, and exception reports will be kept onsite and accessible for inspection for three years. Land disposal restriction notices/certifications, and destruction certifications will be kept onsite and accessible for inspection for five years.

**WM-5:** Spill control and management procedures will be included in the HMBP developed for the proposed MPP prior to operation. The purpose of the spill control and management procedures is to avoid accidentally mixing incompatible chemicals or spills during transfer of chemicals. The design of spill control and management procedures will include containment, collection, and treatment systems. The spill response procedures are further discussed in Section 5.15, Hazardous Materials Handling.

**WM-6:** Facility employees will receive hazardous materials training as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Additionally, employees will be trained in hazardous waste procedures, spill contingencies, and waste minimization procedures in accordance with CCR Title 22. Hazardous waste training includes the following subjects:

- Hazardous waste characteristics
- Use and management of containers
- Waste packing
- Marking and labeling
- Accumulation/storage areas
- Inspections
- Emergency equipment preparedness and prevention
- Contingency plans
- Emergency response procedures
- Spill response and containment
- Hazardous waste manifesting
- Waste minimization.

**WM-7:** Procedures to minimize hazardous waste generation will be established. Employees will be trained in procedures to reduce the volume of hazardous wastes generated at the MPP. The procurement of hazardous materials will be controlled to minimize surplus materials kept onsite and to prevent unused materials from becoming “off-spec.” Non-hazardous materials will be used in lieu of hazardous materials whenever possible. Hazardous materials will be reused whenever possible. Hazardous wastes will be recycled whenever possible.

Implementation of the above waste management procedures for handling demolition and construction-related debris and hazardous wastes, where encountered, will mitigate demolition and constructed-related impacts. No further mitigation is proposed.

#### **5.14.3.2 Operations and Maintenance Phase Mitigations**

**5.14.3.2.1 Plant Site.** Implementation of the above waste management procedures for construction as well as implementation of procedures outlined in the HMBP will minimize potential plant operations-related impacts. No further mitigation is proposed.

**5.14.3.2.2 Offsite Structures.** No offsite pipelines will be constructed to support the MPP. Periodic inspection of the water supply and sanitary discharge, in accordance with applicable LORS, will mitigate potential operations-related impacts associated with the pipelines. No further mitigation measures are proposed.

#### **5.14.3.3 Monitoring Program**

Environmental impacts related to waste management issues caused by construction and operation of the MPP are expected to be minimal. Therefore, extensive monitoring programs are not required. Monitoring of generated waste volumes and characteristics during construction and operation of the MPP will be conducted in accordance with monitoring and reporting requirements in the appropriate permits that will be obtained for construction and operation.

#### **5.14.4 Applicable LORS**

Table 5.14-5 summarizes the applicable LORS that govern the handling of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes.

The proposed project will be constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable LORS pertinent to the generation and handling of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes.

**TABLE 5.14-5****LORS APPLICABLE TO WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>LORS</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	<b>Conformance (Section)</b>
<b>Federal</b>		
RCRA Subtitle C and D, 42 USC §§6901 to 6992k, and §6.12.2.1.	Regulate non-hazardous and hazardous wastes; implemented by the state.	Section 5.14.4.1
40 CFR 260, et seq.	Implementing regulations for RCRA Subtitle C law; implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) via delegation to the state.	Section 5.14.4.1
Federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC §1251 et seq.	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface waters of the U.S.; NPDES program is administered at state level.	Section 5.14.4.1
<b>State</b>		
California Integrated Waste Management Act, Public Resources Code §40000 et seq.	Implements RCRA regulations for non-hazardous waste.	Section 5.14.4.2
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1998, Water Code §13000 et seq.	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface and groundwater of California. NPDES program implemented by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).	Section 5.14.4.2
22 CCR §66262.34	Regulates accumulation periods for hazardous waste generators. Typically hazardous waste cannot be stored onsite for greater than 90 days.	Section 5.14.4.2
California Hazardous Waste Control Law, California Health and Safety Code §25100 et seq.	Regulates hazardous waste handling and storage. Implemented by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division.	Section 5.14.4.2
<b>Local</b>		
City of Burbank Municipal Code, Chapter 25. Sewers §25-101-902	Regulates discharge to the sanitary sewer system.	Section 5.14.4.3
City of Burbank Municipal Code, §15.1-8000 Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program	Regulates enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23, Division 3, Chapters 16 and 18 of the CCR, as it relates to hazardous material storage and petroleum UST cleanup.	Section 5.14.4.3
Los Angeles County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division	Regulates hazardous waste generator permitting, and hazardous waste handling and storage.	Section 5.14.4.3



**5.14.4.1 Federal**

The RCRA, 42 USC, Sections 6901 to 6992k, provides the basic framework for federal regulation of non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The RCRA's Subtitle D establishes state responsibility for regulating non-hazardous wastes, while Subtitle C controls the generation, transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive "cradle to grave" system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements. The EPA is responsible for implementing the law and the implementing regulations are set forth in 40 CFR 260, et seq. The law allows the EPA to delegate administration of the RCRA programs to the various states, provided that state programs meet federal requirements. California's program was authorized by the EPA on August 1, 1992. The California EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for administering the program.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) 33 USC, Section 1251 et seq. provides the regulatory framework for managing the discharge of wastewater to surface waters of the U.S. The EPA has nationwide authority to implement the CWA, but states may be authorized to administer various aspects of the NPDES as well as pretreatment programs. California is authorized under the CWA to administer the NPDES program, implement publicly owned treatment works' pretreatment programs, oversee federal facilities, and issue general permits.

**5.14.4.2 State**

Non-hazardous solid waste is regulated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, Public Resources Code, Section 40000 et seq. The law provides a solid waste management system to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and improve landfill safety. Local agencies are required to develop and establish recycling programs, reduce paper waste, purchase recycled products, and implement integrated waste management programs that conform to the state's requirements. The Los Angeles County Public Works Group, Waste System Division has an integrated waste management program in place.

Wastewater is regulated under California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which established a statewide system for water pollution control (Water Code, Section 13000 et seq.). The SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs are the principal agencies responsible for control of water quality and for issuing permits under the NPDES program. The RWQCB - Los Angeles Region would be responsible for issuing construction dewatering NPDES permits and amending the existing NPDES permit for wastewater discharge.

Accumulation of onsite hazardous waste is regulated under 22 CCR, Section 66262.34. Hazardous waste cannot be stored onsite for more than 90 days; any hazardous waste stored onsite at the MPP would have to be appropriately transferred within that time period.

As stated previously, the RCRA allows states to develop their own programs to regulate hazardous waste. California has developed its own program by passage of the California Hazardous Waste Control Law, California Health and Safety Code, §25100 et seq. It should be noted that California's Hazardous Waste Control Law includes non-RCRA hazardous wastes. In addition, the law specifies two hazardous waste criteria (Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration and Total Threshold Limit Concentration) that are not required under RCRA. Primary authority for the statewide administration and enforcement of California's Hazardous Waste Control Law rests with the DTSC. Locally, however, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division, is responsible for most of the regulatory functions covering hazardous waste generators.

#### **5.14.4.3 Local**

The Burbank Public Works, Water Reclamation Plant will regulate sanitary discharge from the MPP.

For hazardous waste, the designated Certified Unified Program Agency for the MPP site area is the Los Angeles County Fire Department. They have delegated authority to the Burbank Fire Department to administer state and federal programs. The COB regulates the storage of hazardous materials in underground storage tanks and cleanup of petroleum releases from USTs under Municipal Code, Section 15.1-8000, Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program. The COB will be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous wastes or materials to the environment. The COB assumes enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23 of the CCR. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division, regulates the generation and storage of hazardous waste for the MPP area.

#### **5.14.4.4 Agency Contacts**

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits or enforce LORS related to waste management are shown in Table 5.14-6.

**TABLE 5.14-6**  
**AGENCY CONTACTS**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Groundwater/Waste)	Augustine Anijelo	Supervisor, Water Resource Control Engineer	(213) 576-6722
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (NPDES)	Mozhar Ali	Staff Engineer	(213) 576-6664
Department of Toxic Substances Control	Andre Amy	DTSC Duty Officer	(818) 551-2830
Los Angeles County Fire Department	David Baltazar	HazMat Supervisor	(818) 364-7126
COB Fire Department	Devin Burns	HazMat Inspector	(818) 238-3473
COB Public Works, Water Reclamation Plant	Karen Wong	Industrial Source Reduction Control Program Manager	(818) 972-1117

#### **5.14.4.5 Applicable Permits**

The existing COB power generation facility has a NPDES permit from the RWQCB for discharge of stormwater and wastewater. This permit will be amended to include the expansion of the MPP site.

The existing facility also has an EPA hazardous waste generator identification number from the DTSC and a hazardous waste generator permit from the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

A summary of applicable permits is presented in Table 5.14-7.

**TABLE 5.14-7**  
**APPLICABLE PERMITS**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Potential Permit Requirements</b>
<b>Federal</b>	<i>No federal permits are required</i>
<b>State</b>	
Los Angeles County Regional Water Quality Control Board	NPDES Permit for Industrial Wastewater and Stormwater
<b>Local</b>	
Burbank Fire Department/Los Angeles County Fire Department	Consolidated Permit/License to Operate, Hazardous Waste License Fee
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Rule 1166 for monitoring excavations and soil piles with volatile hydrocarbons. Must be obtained within 30 days of excavation activities.

#### 5.14.5 References

Barclays Law Publishers. ND. Barclays Official California Code of Regulations.

City of Burbank. 2000. Hazardous Materials Business Plan.

El Capitan Environmental Services, Inc. 1988. Underground Fuel Oil No. 6 (F-1 and F-2) Storage Tank Closure Report.

El Capitan Environmental Services, Inc. ND. D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4 and D-5 Closure Report.

Environmental Data Resources Database Report. ND.

Office of the Federal Register. 1997. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Parts 260 to 265, Revised July 1.

Simmonds, Michael. 2000, City of Burbank, Power Plant Supervisor. Personal communication. November 1, 2000.

URS. 2000. Phase I Site Assessment. City of Burbank Magnolia Power Plant.

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde. 1999. Underground Storage Tank Closure Report for Tanks T-1 through T-5, City of Burbank Public Service Yard.